THE WEATHER.

Does the Dry Spell Mean Anything?

Lieutenant John R. Finley's View of the Matter.

The Japan Current the Cause of the Present Drouth.

Southern California Is Not Necessarily Linked with the Great Northern Citrus Belt as to Its Rainfall.

A San Francisco paper publishes the following views from Lieutenant John R. Finley, U. S. signal service officer at San Francisco:

"The most striking feature of the weather for the month of October has been the marked deficiency in rainfall throughout the Pacific coast states.

"The oldest inhabitant does not remember a drier fall than the present. That of 1871 was a remarkably dry season. Only .07 of an inch of rain fell that October, and an inch or more in November. The fall of 1887 was exceptionally dry, there being no rainfall in October, and not more than .03 of an inch at most fell before the middle of November. Last year there was an excessive rainfall in October, though the first half of November was as dry and mild as is the case this year. In October of 1889 the rain began on the 17th and continued with but two exceptions—October 19th and 24th—until the last day of the month. During that period there was nearly 6.50 inches of rain, the daily average being .52 of an inch. The same cloudless skies and warm sunny days that the Sacramento valley is enjoying at present began last year with the 1st day of November and continued until thanksgiving night.

"The cause of this decrease in precipitation this year is to be found in the falling off in the number of storms which have entered the northern Pacific coast from the Japan current, and more especially to the fact that these storms have passed eastward at a higher latitude than in previous years. The extraordinary rainfall in October of 1889 was due to the extreme southerly position of the rain paths. The storm paths this year took a more northerly direction, passing eastward through British Columbia and Canada. The amount and distribution of rainfall dependent upon the latitude of the storms from the Japan current, is one of the most important features of Pacific coast weather.

"From October 15th to November 15th, last year, the temperature was about an average of ten degrees lower than for the corresponding period this year. The highest maximum temperature in that period last year was on November 4th, when the mercury got its back up as high as 77 degrees. The lowest minimum temperature was reached November 14th, at 49 degrees. Since the middle of last month the highest maximum temperature reached was 83 degrees; the lowest minimum, 48.

"It is worthy of note that in the seasons of 1871-72 and 1879-80, the falls of which were noted for their dryness, the rainfall was nearly up to or beyond the average. The average rainfall for the past forty seasons has been 23.5 inches. In 1871-72 the rainfall was 21.45 inches, and in 1879-80, 27.61 inches.

"The indications are, that the rainfall of this season will not fall much, if any, below the average, and from the fact that the Japan storm current is gradually working its way south there is every reason to believe that the rain will soon be with us."

Of course all the above refers to the central and northern part of the state. It does not necessarily refer to Southern California at all. The only element in it that is connected with this section is the Japan current. That affects more or less all parts of the coast. The season has been dry all over the coast this fall, and therefore the working of a law more or less applicable to the whole coast is indicated.

To show the complexion of our climatic conditions, the following table, covering a period of nearly twenty years, is submitted, giving the rainfall by seasons, in inches, in Los Angeles city: 1873-74, 24.78; 1874-75, 21.67; 1875-76, 26.47; 1876-77, 5.28; 1877-78, 21.26; 1878-79, 11.35; 1879-80, 20.34; 1880-81, 13.13; 1881-82, 10.40; 1882-83, 11.75; 1883-84, 38.22; 1884-85, 9.25; 1885-86, 22.58; 1886-87, 13.76; 1887-88, 14.01; 1888-89, 19.25; 1889-90, 34.84. The average for seventeen years is 18.725 inches per season. Now let us see when the rains begin here. For twelve years the dates of the first rains are December 28, October 12, October 8, October 25, October 1, October 4, October 9, October 16, October 19, September 26, October 17, August 31. With rare exceptions the rains falling before November have been of little significance. The rain of August 31, 1889, was abnormal. It amounted to over half an inch and is without parallel in our records. In fourteen years the rains of September have been of no value. In only four of them was there any rain, and in none of these did there one-fifth of an inch fall. Of fourteen Octobers none have been dry; but in only two of them did the rain amount to an inch. In one of these an inch and a half fell, and in the other, that is last year, the downpour was an abnormal one of very nearly seven inches. The past September and October were quite up to the average, if October a year ago be omitted from the calculation. Taking up November, it will be found that in 13 years two have been absolutely rainless, and about half of them produced a full inch or more of rain. The average for the 13 years is one inch and a half. Five and a half inches is the maximum for the month. In the season of 1883-4 there was a heavy rainfall in October, none in November, but the season was the wettest on record except one, the total being 38.22 inches.

In 1885-6 there was a little rain in October, 5.55 inches in November and 22.58 for this season, most of it falling after the last of December. In 1878-9 there was hardly a sprinkle in October, and none in November, but the season resulted in a liberal precipitation of over twenty inches. So one may go over the whole list of years and he will find little connection down here between light early rains and a dry year. December may nearly always be relied upon for liberal rains, the month never entirely failing us, and only partially so three times out of thirteen. In all cases where the precipitation of December was light, that of the year was so, but even in these years there was enough to mature a crop. This is the more remarkable from the fact that all these three years, the rainfall of October and November was light. But that is one of the most notable facts about our seasons, viz., that an inch of rain after the first of January is better than two inches before that date, and one inch in March is worth five in November. It is the late rains that count with us, and it is these that never fail us. At least they have not done so for seventeen years. January, February, March and April are always to be relied upon, the last named being more so than October or even November. If the rains come late the dry feed continues to be good until it is all consumed by the stock, and the seeds lie dormant until the cold weather is mostly past, and when they do germinate they develop without any drawback, and come to a higher perfection.

A careful comparison of the section south of Tehachepi with that north of the Pass reveals the important fact that there is no essential connection between the weather in the two sections. They often have a dry year when we have plenty of rain. In fact, Southern California is the most reliable region in the world so far as rainfall goes.

BEXLEY IN THE SOUP.

The Willett Arrest the Cause of Two Defeats at the Polls.

Martin G. Aguirre is not the only sheriff who has gone into the soup tureen because of the peculiar way in which Nathan Willett, of Norwalk, was arrested by him, and by reason of the astonishing way in which he, at Colton, parted company with the officer from Lee county, who had him in charge. Brother-in-law Ball, to whose affectionate care for the welfare of his wife's brother all this is due, has written a letter from Giddings, Texas, to the Times, in which he says that Sheriff Bexley, the man who had Willett in charge, has likewise tumbled into the consommé. Says brother-in-law Ball, in speaking of Willett's unceremonious departure:

"His escape at Colton contributed greatly to the defeat of Bexley's re-election as sheriff of this (Lee) county, as many voters charge it to an inexcusable want of caution, if not to criminal negligence."

Ball blames the HERALD for the expressions of sentiment of the people at the ballot box, which defeated those two candidates who were willing to accommodate the public by filling their own fat offices for another two years' term. Brother-in-law Ball, you are "way off." The people of Los Angeles county had had enough of the present incumbent and his office run "a la moda del paes." Probably for the same reason the people of Lee county thought they might dispense with a sheriff who couldn't control a manacled prisoner.

That Ball's letter is in very bad taste is undoubted, for he therein assails a long-suffering wife, who had to resort to the courts to obtain redress from his barbarity.

In conclusion, this amiable brother-in-law regales the readers of the morning contemporary with the contents of the indictment found against Willett in 1872, for having killed one P. H. Woodward, by shooting him. He fails to say that Woodward struck Willett on the head from behind with a big pistol, at night, and that the accused could have presented a very good case of self-defense to the jury. The only question that Ball does not explain is why he did not play the informer against Willett many years ago, instead of first marrying and then abusing his sister. Ball "peached" against him out of revenge, and for no other reason.

SANTA MONICA.

News Notes and Personals from the Seaside.

The delightful weather continues, and the winter guests are beginning to arrive, taking up the cottages one by one. Considerable property is changing hands here; the fact is that real estate is at bed-rock, and investors are beginning to realize that there are no better places to buy than at Santa Monica. Among those of the past few days are E. D. Suits, the proprietor of the Central market, who has purchased a lot on Third street, between Oregon and Arizona avenues, which he will commence to improve immediately by erecting a home for himself and family thereon. The Steele brothers have purchased two lots on the corner of Utah avenue and Fifth street, which they will improve by erecting a brick building on it.

The improvement at the Soldiers' home will be great the coming winter. Over $100,000 will be spent there upon public buildings, etc.

The fishermen are having great luck with their seines, but prices still continue low; it seems a shame that they get the miserable pittance of three cents a pound, when the consumers in Los Angeles is compelled to pay fifteen cents. There is certainly an injustice which ought to be righted some way.

An English gentleman here is making a very toothsome article of smoked herrings which he is about putting on the market.

Santa Monica is the mecca for the newly married to spend their honeymoon. Last week we had a good round dozen, and this week at least half a dozen. They sit down in the sand and the groom says sweet nothings to his bride, while he keeps his weather eye out for intruders. Among those who passed a few days here this week were Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parkhurst, of East Los Angeles. The bride will be remembered as the beautiful and charming Miss Mattie Gordon.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ARIZONA'S WEALTH.

Figures From the Governor's Report Showing the Territory's Wealth.

In Acting-Governor Murphy's report to the secretary of the interior, the total length of canals in the territory is given at 701 miles, irrigating 300,000 acres; total acreage of arable lands, 5,550,000. Total value of mineral productions, $4,510,000.

The territory has taxable property assessed as follows:

3,493,062 acres of land	$3,938,564 59
Improvements thereon	2,139,049 99
City and town lots	1,863,893 91
Improvements thereon	2,232,968 00
641,016 cattle	5,321,809 22
291,238 sheep	436,849 50
40,956 horses	1,071,963 76
1,695 mules	64,289 00
1,287 asses	12,184 00
3,842 goats	4,279 00
3,701 hogs	10,698 50
1,093.94 miles railroad	6,615,467 34
All other property	4,338,218 12
Total	$28,050,234 73

CERTIFICATES DO NOT GO.

The Law Requires that Voters' Names Must Be Registered.

It is stated on good authority that the county clerk has issued 800 certificates of registration since the great register has been closed. These are intended to take the place of a supplement. It is not to be understood, however, that this will be effective, as section 1227 of the Political Code provides that if the name of a voter is found on the register in use at the precinct where the vote is offered, and the vote is not rejected upon a challenge, the inspector or judge acting as such, must in the presence of the board of election, place the ballot without opening or examining it in the ballot box. And no person shall be allowed to vote whose name is not on said register in use at the precinct.

HELLO-MANIA.

A Young Man Who Went Crazy From Hearing the Telephone Ring.

"Can I use your telephone?"

This question was asked of Mr. Valentiner by a young man who entered his drug store at the corner of Clinton and John streets yesterday afternoon.

"Certainly," said Mr. Valentiner, pointing to the instrument; "go ahead."

"But I haven't any money."

"That's all right; I'll charge it to your brother," said Mr. Valentiner.

Something in the man's appearance attracted the attention of a Cincinnati Enquirer reporter who happened to be in the store at the time. The young man clutched the 'phone with a trembling hand and giving a quick, sudden ring shouted hoarsely into the microphone:

"Give me 43,000! No, that ain't the number. What's Stella's number? I know it's in heaven, but what's the number?"

By this time the reporter's astonishment was almost uncontrollable, but strange to say, Mr. Valentiner did not seem to share it, he simply whispered:

"Wait!"

"I've been waiting long enough," he shouted again. "I tell you, give me Stella. No, I can't find the number. No, I won't wait. I won't wait. I won't. I won't."

And in a frenzy he dashed the 'phone against the wall and rushed from the store.

"There is one of the strangest cases of insanity on record," said Mr. Valentiner, when the writer had somewhat recovered from his surprise. "That young man was as sane as you or I five years ago. His name is John Rickerhoff, and he lives here in the west end. Five years ago he was shipping clerk for a New York exporting house. He had become so worried, being of an excessively nervous temperament, by the constant ringing of the telephone all day in his ears, that though sane on all other subjects, he is crazy on this, and runs into drug stores and uses telephones in a nervous, unstrung manner, calling the name of a former sweetheart, long since dead. His case is a curious psychological study."

DAILY REAL ESTATE RECORD.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15, 1890.

TRANSFERS.

Joseph M Clark to C S Taylor—Part of lot 8, Milton Davis sub Pasadena; $1000

H L Gunn to Sherman Page—Agmt to convey und 2-9 part of that part of Blaisdell tract in the Colima tract of the Ro Santa Gertrudes as lots 1 2 3 4 9 10 11 12. Gunn tract, also part of lot 8 of said tract; $14,333

Amanda W Chubb to Frank Humphroye—Lot 29, Hege tract; $1050.

Eduljee Sorabjee and Mary Sorabjee to George R Cooper—Lots 16 17 and 18, block 9, Chavez tract; $1200.

Sarah Alexander, executrix, and William L Alexander, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Alexander deceased to Mary H Banning— 10.66 acres assigned to Felipe Abila in Ro Tajanta; $6533.

James E Young to E A Silvey—NE¼ of sec 21 T 3 N, R 16 W; $3000.

Lankershim Ranch Land & Water Co to Amanda W. Chubb—S ½ of E 8 acres of S 18 acres of lot 211 lying W of San Fernando ave; $1000.

Josiah C Peabody and Annie L Peabody to Susan Bowles—W 35 ft of lots 1 and 2 and W 35 ft of N 40 ft of lot 3 blk 2 sub lot 8 blk 38 H S; $3000.

C J Kubach to Henry Koch and Annie Koch —lot 3 Hege trt; $2700.

Mrs Jennie S Corson and Peter W Corson to Mary J Bellon—N 50 ft of lots 5 7 9 11 blk 2 Foothill trt E L A; $3000.

Joseph Strang to Claude M Jones—W½ of W½ of N¼ of SW¼ of sec 13 T 1 S R 3 W; $1000.

A P Hoffman to Edmond W Coe—E 5 acres of W½ of W½ and E 30 acres of lot 92 sub of E 12 000 acres of S½ of Ro Bx Mls of San Fernando; $3850.

Lankershim Ranch Land and Water Co to same—Lots 20 30 47 47 48 49 50 and 195, W 9 acres of E½ and E½ of W½ of lot 201, E½ and E½ of W½ of lot 225 sub of E 12,000 acres of S½ of Ro Ex Mis of San Fernando; $32,406.

Lankershim Ranch Land & Water Co to State Loan & Trust Co of Los Angeles—Lots 222 236 237 and 238 sub of E 12,000 acres of S½ of Ro Ex Mis of San Fernando; $26,477

John H Bryant to C Annie Bryant—Lot 10 blk 1 Pritchard trt; $1200.

SUMMARY.

Number of transfers of $1000 and over, 15.
Amount, $101,749.
Number of transfers under $1000, 27.
Amount, $5937.
Nominal transfers, 7.
Total amount, $107,686.

NOTE—Transfers for which the consideration is under $1000 are not published in these columns.

WHY DID HE GO?

A St. Louis Merchant's Trip to the Postoffice, and the Result.

California's last sensation is beginning to take hold of St. Louis. J. V. S. Barrett, the commission merchant of 122 and 124 North Commercial Street, was one of the first to test Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla in sick headaches. Its effect was such a gratifying surprise that he went over to the postoffice and told his friend, Thos. P. Culkin, the superintendent of the registry division, who was also worried with headaches, about it. The following letter details his friend's experience also:—

POSTOFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1890.
J. V. S. BARRETT, ESQ.:—
DEAR SIR: You ask me, Did I act on your advice? I did, and am glad to have to thank you for it. For years I have suffered from indigestion and headaches. Taking your advice, I purchased a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Before I had finished the first bottle I could eat almost anything with impunity, and have been since rarely troubled with a headache of any kind, for which I give due credit to your advice and Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.
Yours, etc.,
THOS. P. CULKIN,
Superintendent Registry Division, Postoffice.

Sterilizing Cow's Milk.

Much stress has been placed upon a method of preparing, or rather preserving, cows' milk, known as "sterilization."

As the milk exists in the healthy cow's udder it is aseptic, i. e., free from any poisonous or dangerous ingredient; but during milking, and subsequent handling and transportation, particles of manure or various forms of dirt get into it, and are apt to set up fermentation or other injurious changes. To deprive these accidentally introduced organic impurities of their activity, or, in other words, to sterilize, it is necessary to subject the fluid to high heat under pressure.

Several admirable implements have been devised for conducting the process. One is of tin, and consists of an oblong case provided with a well fitting cover and having a movable, perforated false bottom, which stands a short distance above the true one, and has attached a framework capable of holding ten six-ounce nursing bottles. On the outside of the case is a row of supports for holding inverted bottles while drying, and at the proper distance below these is a gutter for carrying off the drip. A movable water bath is hung to the side, in which each bottle of food may be heated at the time of administration.

The bottles are made of flint glass and graduated, the markings being specially convenient for measurement, and rendering the use of a separate measuring glass unnecessary, a matter of no little moment, as every implement that comes in contact with the milk in sterilization must be kept chemically clean. Ten bottles are used, so that the whole supply of milk intended for a day's consumption can be prepared at once. Each bottle is provided with a perforated rubber cork, which in turn is closed by a well fitting glass stopper.—Louis Starr, M. D.

A Woman's Business College.

Miss Mary F. Seymour, the energetic editor of The Business Woman's Journal, proposes soon to organize a woman's business college. She says it will be the outcome of the Union School of Stenography and Typewriting which she has so successfully conducted for ten years. In Miss Seymour's opinion girls will be more apt to enter a college with the prospect of a diploma than merely graduate from a "school" and have nothing to show for it in the end. Probably no business woman in the country has encountered incompetency oftener than Miss Seymour, and it is this fact that inspired the idea of a training school for business women. Notwithstanding the enormous supply there is a great demand still for stenographers and typewriters of skill and education. "Every woman, however," said Miss Seymour, "is not adapted for stenography and typewriting." No matter how well educated a woman may be, she certainly would not have a great success in stenography if her hearing was imperfect, but she might, if judiciously trained, become a first class proof reader or correspondent. This new college will be opened some time this fall.—New York Press.

She Deals in Molasses Barrels.

One of Mrs. Paran Stevens' tenants is Mrs. Helen Ackerman, who for the last seven years has managed a livery stable in West Forty-fifth street. This pretty, black eyed "liveryman" is a New Yorker by birth.

Mrs. Mary Ahern, of West Thirty-eighth street, buys empty barrels, kegs and casks at eight cents and sells them for twenty cents each.

She averages 500 sales a week, the profits of which content her sixty years. For almost forty years she has lived in her present home, which she owns.

The small boys in the neighborhood delight to crawl into the 'lasses and sugar barrels for sweets, and after surfeit mischief follows.

At the request of the mild mannered barrel broker the interests of Policeman Big Morrisy were enlisted, who made an impression on the tiny vagrants and also on the barrel dealer's daughter. Instead of succeeding her mother in the business Miss Ahern married the stalwart, who has since been transferred to the Broadway force.—New York Letter.

New Idea in Mourning Stationery.

Some attempt has been made, I notice, to modify the hitherto unredeemed hideousness of mourning stationery, says The Lady's Pictorial. The new idea is a curious one and consists of a single black triangle in a corner of otherwise white note paper and envelopes. I cannot say that the effect strikes me as particularly elegant or attractive, but the new notion deserves to be welcomed, if only because its general adoption would finally dispose of the vulgar and absurd custom still observed by many people of regulating the depth of the mourning border on their stationery by the nearness of the relative whose loss it indicates.

RECORDER FRANCIS.

He Objects to His Name Being on the List.

EDITORS HERALD: I noticed an article in yesterday morning's HERALD headed "On the List," and among other names mentioned in that article is my name. Now I do not think my name belongs in that list. You say my bondsmen investigated the office and withdrew, which is calculated to make the public think the bondsmen withdrew on account of crookedness found after investigation, which is not the case. They withdrew because I let Mr. Barclay out.

Respectfully,
JOHN W. FRANCIS.

Suits at a Sacrifice.

Latest styles, perfect fit and reliable goods guaranteed. Examine our stock and prices. Gordan Bros.', 118 S. Spring street.

You Envy His Comfort,

And no wonder, for he wears a Mullen, Bluett & Co. overcoat, which cost him only $10.00.

Thrifty and economical housekeepers will find a grocery store to their liking at H. Jevne's, 136 and 138 North Spring street.

Don't buy stale roasted coffees, when you can always find it fresh from the roaster at H. Jevne's, 136 and 138 North Spring street.

The best place in town to get a good mercantile lunch is at John Brink's, 219 North Spring street.

EUCALYPTA invigorates and strengthens.

DIED.

BOLAND—Near Redondo, Cal., November 16, 1890 Mary Boland, beloved wife of Nicholas Boland, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place at Anaheim Southern Pacific depot, Tuesday, November 18th, at 11 a. m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. 2t

THE CENSUS.

The Population of the United States in 1890.

Superintendent of Census Robert P. Porter's first report of the eleventh census is at hand. It says that the work of tabulation is being rapidly pressed forward, and will be practically finished by the end of the year.

The population of the United States on June 1, 1890, as shown by the first count of persons and families, exclusive of white persons in Indian territory, Indians on reservations, and Alaska, was 62,480,540. These figures may be slightly changed by later and more exact compilations, but such changes will not be material. In 1880 the population was 50,155,783. The absolute increase of the population in the ten years intervening was 12,324,757, and the percentage of increase was 24.57. In 1870 the population was stated as 38,558,371. According to these figures the absolute increase in the decade between 1870 and 1880 was 11,597,412, and the percentage of increase was 30.08.

Upon their face these figures show that the population has increased between 1880 and 1890 only 727,345 more than between 1870 and 1880, while the rate of increase has apparently diminished from 30.08 to 24.57 per cent. If these figures were derived from correct data, they would be indeed disappointing. Such a reduction in the rate of increase in the face of the enormous immigration during the past ten years would argue a great diminution in the fecundity of the population or a corresponding increase in its death rate. These figures are, however, easily explained when the character of the data used is understood. It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive and thorough investigation, that the census of 1870 was grossly deficient in the southern states, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these states, but to affect very materially the rate of increase in the country at large.

There is but little question that the population of the United States in 1870 was at least 40,000,000, instead of 38,558,371, as stated. If this estimate of the extent of the omissions in 1870 be correct, the absolute increase between 1870 and 1880 was only about 10,000,000, and the rate of increase was not far from 25 per cent. These figures compare much more reasonably with similar deductions from the population in 1880 and 1890.

In the principal table of the bulletin of which this article is a synopsis, the states are grouped as North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Northern Central, Southern Central and Western. The North Atlantic section is primarily a manufacturing section. As a necessary result of the predominance of manufacturing there is a great development of urban population. Indeed, more than half of the inhabitants are grouped in cities. The predominant industry of the Northern Central states is agriculture, although in many of these states manufactures are now acquiring prominence. The industries of the South Atlantic and Southern Central sections are still almost entirely agricultural, while in the Western states and territories the leading industries are agriculture, mining and grazing.

Referring to the states on the Pacific coast the superintendent's report says:

The growth of Washington has been phenomenal, the population in 1890 being nearly five times that of 1880. As is shown by the state census taken in 1885, this growth has been almost entirely during the last five years of the decade. The inducements which have attracted settlers are in the main its fertile soil and ample rainfall, which enable farming to be carried on without irrigation over almost the entire state. The growth of Oregon, though less rapid, has been at a rate of nearly 80 per cent during the past decade. The numerical increase has been 137,722, of which over four-fifths has been acquired during the past five years. The additions to its population are mainly in the valleys of the Columbia and Willamette rivers. California, which increased 54 per cent during the decade between 1870 and 1880, has maintained during the past decade a rate of increase of 39 per cent. This increase, though widespread throughout the state, has been most marked in its great cities and in the southern part.

Make No Mistake

If you decide, from what you have heard of its cures or read of its merits, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy something else which may be claimed to be "about the same" or "just as good." Remember that the sole reason for efforts to get you to purchase some substitute is that more profit may be made. Firmly resist all inducements, and insist upon having just what you called for, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then you will not be experimenting with a new article, for Hood's Sarsaparilla is

Tried and True.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other." MRS ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

We Are All Taking It.

"We could not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla It is the best medicine we ever kept in the house My family are all taking it." MRS. J. M. BARBER, San Joaquin and Fremont Streets, Stockton Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WILKE'S
DELICACY STORE
203 N. MAIN STREET,
TEMPLE BLOCK.
All kinds Cold Meats and Salads.
Foreign and Domestic Cheese, Etc.
SMOKED BEEF AND TONGUE.
LUNCH ROOM.
11-14-3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
40 ACRES—8-ROOM HOUSE, 2 BARNS, dairy and chicken house, shop, corrals; artesian well; 8 acres in fruit, balance alfalfa and pasture; 6 head horses, 6 cows, 200 chickens; wagons, carriages, harness; all kinds farming tools; everything complete; 8 miles from city; near R. R. station; see it before buying city land. Apply to C. F. A. LAST, No. 131 N. Main st., or A. M. BRAGG, Lynwood station.
11-14-10t

EAGLESON & CO.

EAGLESON & CO.
146 North Spring St.
MEN'S
Furnishing Goods,
NEW
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
NOW ON HAND THE
Largest, Best, Most Fashionable, and by far the
CHEAPEST STOCK
Ever Shown in this City
—OF—
WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERWEAR!
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECKWEAR,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
WHITE SHIRTS,
ETC., ETC.
Buy direct from the manufacturer and save the wholesaler's profit.
We are the only house on the coast who manufactures and imports all our own goods.
EAGLESON & CO.
11-8-2m

ASSESSOR.

W. R. STEPHENSON,
(Formerly city assessor) announces himself as a candidate for
CITY ASSESSOR,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic City Convention.

W. J. A. SMITH
Announces himself as a candidate for
CITY ASSESSOR,
Subject to the action of the Democratic City Convention.

JOHN FISCHER,
(Incumbent) is a candidate for
CITY ASSESSOR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican City Convention.

AUDITOR.

FRANK A. MAURICIO,
Candidate for
CITY AUDITOR,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic City Convention.

CHAS. N. WILLIAMS,
Candidate for
CITY AUDITOR,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic City Convention.

J. D. SCHIECK,
Candidate for
CITY AUDITOR,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic City Convention.

FRED. W. POTTS,
Candidate for
CITY AUDITOR,
Subject to the Democratic City Convention.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

A. H. MILLER,
Candidate for
STREET SUPERINTENDENT,
Subject to decision of Republican City Convention.

ANTHONY McNALLY,
Candidate for
SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic City Convention.

FOR THE COUNCIL.

THEODORE SUMMERLAND
Is a candidate for
COUNCILMAN
From the Eighth Ward, subject to the decision of the Republicans of said ward.

SAMUEL REES
Is a candidate for the
COUNCIL IN THE NINTH WARD,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FRANK E. ADAMS, SR.,
Announces himself as a candidate for
COUNCILMAN IN SECOND WARD,
Subject to the action of the Democratic City Convention.

CITY ATTORNEY.

J. MARION BROOKS
Will be a candidate for
CITY ATTORNEY,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic City Convention.